

Unity & Diversity Are Needs Of Movement, Says Dellinger

By Stan Eaton
Copy Editor

Dave Dellinger is hardly a revolutionary; in fact, his manner of speaking and his use of convincing logic on Monday night almost tended to lead one to an opposite conclusion.

He is a man who has a lot to say, including many things that both political conservatives and far-leftists don't like to hear. He is a pacifist who supports peaceful use of force, not violence: peace, not war; love, not hate.

But he is a man who is fed-up with the system. "Now there are a lot of anomalies to the American court system, there are a lot of anomalies to the whole American system: things which conflict with our pretensions and claims for democracy. But this power of a judge to issue summary contempt citations, to act as the prosecutor, as the jury and to impose the sentence, is one of the anomalies that we became aware of in our trial."

"The real hero of the Chicago conspiracy trial is Bobby Seale;

he is probably also the chief victim. Government plans are to railroad Bobby to the electric chair in New Haven this summer."

"In addition, there was something that happened in the New Haven courtroom on Tuesday that I want to refer to... today, Ralph Abernathy and myself held a press conference in New York, and Abernathy called attention to the arrest of two Black Panthers in New Haven last Tuesday - Dave Hilliard, chief of staff of the Black Panthers, and Emory Douglas, their minister of information."

"They were in New Haven attending the pre-trial motions in connection with the trial of Bobby Seale and the other seven."

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Dave Dellinger, an active member of the vocal minority and a "co-conspirator" in the continuing case of the Chicago 7, spoke here Monday night on the Moratorium, the war, Black Panthers, and his trial. He urged students to remain united but diversified. (Scribe photo - Doug Bevins)

Heads of Student Services To Be Put 'On the Griddle'

On the menu for this week's "On the Griddle" is the chief cook herself, Miss Marcia Buell, director of Food Service at Marina Dining Hall. Sharing the course honors with Miss Buell will be another well-known chef at the University, Robert Malwitz, Food Services director with his kitchen being located in the Student Center. For the third course, Jerry Rolnick, director of Housing Services, will be on hand to supply answers to the questions dealing with a more structural aspect of the UNIVERSITY. And, deserting the inquiries of the students, will be Nicholas Panuzio, director of the Student Center.

Although the guests continually change at these "fire" sessions, the moderator, Mallory Factor, heading the Board of Director's committee sponsoring the griddle session, will again be directing questions to the appropriate University Staff member. Factor gave his reasons for the increase in the number of people "On the Griddle" as a sincere effort to attract more people to these informative meetings.

Before the "Griddle Session" begins next Tuesday evening at 7:30 in the Social Room of the Student Center, Factor will attempt to answer some of the unanswered questions from the last griddle session with Albert Diem, vice-president for Business and Finance. Although Factor had not received any official word from Diem, he stated that he was fairly certain that Diem would submit a letter of response before next Tuesday.

The Student Services which will be under attack next week are areas of recent concern to activities on the campus. Miss Buell is currently working on plans for new meal plans for next semester and weighing the merits of such requests as transferable meal tickets, and the possibility of allowing caterers to serve food in Marina Dining Hall.

Malwitz has recently been contacted in reference to the raising of prices and the lowering of quality of the food now being sold in the Student Center cafeteria. He was also consulted in the BOG's recent move to allow caterers into the Student Center, only after a fee is paid to the Student Center first.

Rolnick has been instrumental in the improvements and the present progress in proposals to upgrade the quality of living in the residence halls. Panuzio is in the middle of the Student Center controversy of whether or not to admit the community to use the Student Center and whether or not to expel recruiters from soliciting for recruits in the building.

This is the menu for this week's griddle: the choice of any one or more of the four student service courses.

UP Charges Student Ctr. "Country Club in Ghetto"

By Kathy Mulligan
Staff Reporter

Recent recommendations to the Student Center Board of Governors (BOG) to "tighten security" in the Student Center have found a clash with demands issued by United People, a relatively new group on campus. Demands of United People have called for an "open door" policy on campus with such stipulations as the elimination of recruitment and the present guest pass system in the Student Center.

Although the BOG tabled further discussion on the security matter until more information could be gathered, a basic issue seems to have been raised: that an "open" or "restricted" Student Center might have effect on University relations and involvement in the Bridgeport Community.

United People maintain that unrestricted use of University and facilities is essential to University-community relations. Use of University facilities such as rooms in the Student Center and the jukebox area, they say, should be open to every member of the Bridgeport community.

Bob Sinopoli, member of United People, commented that the University can no longer be separated from the Bridgeport

community. The social education one expects to gain can only come with active contact with the outside community.

Restricting use of University facilities, he noted, however, is like telling the community it cannot come into the campus area, thereby giving the University "an overtone of privacy." Sinopoli commented, "It's like having a country club right in the middle of a ghetto and telling the people of the ghetto to stay out."

Sinopoli stated further that he did not feel security was the basic issue of an "open" or "restricted" policy. Students, he felt, would provide the necessary control over security and actions in the Student Center.

Nicholas Panuzio, director of the Student Center, who made a suggestion at the recent BOG meeting to limit further the present guest pass system, suggested in an interview that university involvement was not the central issue at question. The University through the Student Center, he maintained, has always been active in the Bridgeport community.

The Student Center, he feels, is a building primarily for the student of the University. This does not, he noted, close it off to the outside community, but

simply restricts use to give University students priority.

Facilities in the building are now limited due to the increasing use by students. Panuzio noted that he has received many complaints from students because they have had difficulty in reserving the space they wanted on a certain day.

The Student Center, he explained further, is not cut off from community involvement. Facilities have always been open to community groups and projects. He cited two summer programs, UBET and Project Cool, held in the Student Center and sponsored by the University and the city of Bridgeport, respectively.

"Opening doors fully," he commented, "doesn't necessarily relieve the tensions and problems of the Bridgeport Community." The growing problem in the Student Center recognized by staff at the Center and the Board of Directors, he commented, is the incidence of vandalism and the drug traffic in the building. Many of the reports seem to indicate the outside regular visitors are the cause of much of the problem. These problems seem to scare University students from making use of the Center's facilities, he said.

Donald Stepanek, assistant director of the Student Center and advisor to the Board of Directors, also noted in an interview the recommendation by BOG, a group made up of students, to limit use of the building to regular visitors due to the security problems. Other Universities such as Rutgers University and the University of Texas have taken this step.

Both Panuzio and Stepanek commented that they believed that the "open" or "restricted" policy is an issue, in which University students should have a deciding voice. Panuzio noted further that if an "open" policy was determined, it might be necessary to add extra security to the building.

So, if as suggested, a recommendation was made to the Student Council at the meeting this week to hold a student referendum on the issue, students will have a say in this issue of University policy.



This, the garbage tree, is not a unique hybrid plant, but an idea conceived by the Alpine Club to show the waste and pollution of today's environment. It is not a very pretty plant. (Old fire, courtesy of The Scribe. Scribe photo - Al Haumann)

Folk, Rock, Comedy, Features of Weekend

The long-awaited Spring Weekend will present the simple yet stirring strains of folk music as well as the thundering, shattering sounds of amplified rock. Contemporary folksinger and composer Judy Collins will initiate the weekend activities in a concert Friday night at the Klein Memorial. A combination of the fine elements of jazz, folk and rock music will be heard Saturday during a coffee house performance by Steve Baron. Finally, the weekend will end on the electrifying notes of the Chambers Brothers and the popular comedy of impressionist David Frye.

The accomplishments and performances of Judy Collins are well-known to University students who appreciate and follow the special sound of her folk sound. Perhaps less known to many is the work of Steve Baron, a promising singer and composer on the contemporary scene. The Steve Baron Quartet, together for over two years, has spent time performing in college coffee houses and recording material for albums.

The group's first album, "Mother of Us All," reflects the outstanding appeal of Baron's performances. Critics have compared his music to the folk-rock style of Simon and Garfunkel. The album

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Black Panthers: Another View

By Stu Hackel

"The Black Panthers are a threat to the republic." - J. Edgar Hoover.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal and endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights... But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, convinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and provide new guards for their future security." - Declaration of Independence.

I stumbled on the Bridgeport chapter of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense by accident, although I had been looking for it. It is generally difficult to find something that a national leader calls a "threat to the republic." One cannot just dial information and ask the employee of Bell Telephone, a government-licensed monopoly, for the phone number of a revolutionary organization.

My roommate and I were walking through Lafayette Shopping Plaza when we encountered four Afro-haired soul brothers distributing mimeographed sheets reading: SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH STARVES

HUNGRY CHILDREN THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT HAD DECIDED TO SERVE THE BRIDGEPORT COMMUNITY IN THE SOUTH END BY SERVING A FREE HOT BREAKFAST TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN. PLANS WERE MADE WITH THE OK OF REV. WILLIAM D. KENNEY. THIS FOOL WHO CALLS HIMSELF A PASTOR HAS GIVEN THE CLERGY A BLACK EYE BY REFUSING AT THE LAST MOMENT TO ALLOW THE CHILDREN OF THE COMMUNITY A PLACE TO EAT. REV. KENNEY HAS SET HIMSELF UP AS AN ENEMY OF THE COMMUNITY. JESUS NEVER REFUSED LITTLE

CHILDREN. BUT REV. KENNEY HAS... where does the power lie?

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

After reading the concluding slogan, I realized who these brother were.

"You guys from the Black Panthers?"

The biggest one replied, "Yes we are."

"Listen, I've gotta do a story for the UB newspaper on the Party, and I'm also pretty involved in this breakfast program. Is there any way I can get in with Lawrence Townsend? He's the leader, right?"

"We don't have a leader, really. This is a party for the people."

"Well, Lawrence did organize it in this area, right?"

"That's right."

"Can I get in touch with him so I can get this story, maybe visit your headquarters?"

"Yeah, OK."

I wrote down my phone number and asked to have Lawrence call me that evening. I thanked them. They all raised their fists and called out. "All Power to the People."

"Right On."

My roommate, who takes nothing for granted, suggested we go over to Shiloh and talk with Rev. Kenney about the charges. I agreed.

The church, located across the street from the public housing projects, on Broad Street, was locked and Rev. Kenney was not around. We walked back toward the car when the four Panthers, returning from Lafayette Plaza, sighted me and called me over.

"C'mon up and meet Larry."

I waved for my roommate, who had a class soon, to leave without me. He drove off as the Panther and I entered the crumbling, dirty courtyard behind the three story public houses.

"All Power to the People!" they yelled.

The few residents in the courtyard, mostly children playing, yelled back "Right on!" and pushed their fists into the air.

He went in a back door. It is supposed to be a door but is

actually what is left of a termite supper with peeling green paint and a paneless window.

The small filthy hallway was lit only by the fading light of a setting sun, finding a path through the eaten-away door. One of the Panthers pressed a button and I heard the muted sound of a buzzer from one of the upper floors.

"Go on up."

As I took my first step, my mind flashed to an article in a national magazine with pictures of visitors being searched for guns and armed men peering out of windows for attacking police. I had few doubts about the scene I was about to enter being much different.

I stopped at the second floor landing and looked back at the four Panthers.

"Keep on going."

We reached the third floor and a door opened.

"All Power to the people" the four cried...

A male voice and a female voice from inside returned "Right On." The male was Larry sitting on a couch facing the door. At first glance, this place

"We don't hate white people, we hate the oppressor?"

appeared to be more of a home than headquarters.

"Larry, this is Stu Hackel. He's from the University and wants to do a story on us for the newspaper."

We shook hands. "Glad to meet you, Stu."

Larry is not a big man, physically - maybe 5'7", 150 lbs. A thick goatee and mustache surround his big smile. He looked somewhat older than the rest. His left ear is pierced and he wears a small stick-pin earring through the hole. This was not the first time I'd seen him. "I caught you down at the school the night you spoke there."

"Oh yeah," he smiled.

"Yeah, I also saw you in Conte's a few months ago."

"Yeah, I used to hang around there for a while," he said still smiling. "So you're from the paper, huh?"

"And the radio station, too."

"Man, you got this whole communications thing covered." Larry laughed. "When you on radio?"

I explained that I was only on closed circuit to the dorms, but I thought that most of the brothers and sisters on campus listened to me. "That's how I got into the breakfast program. One

of the girl's called me up one night and asked me to announce it on the air."

We sat on the couch and I looked around. "Is this your home or Panther headquarters?"

"I guess its both," he answered.

This room was the living room - no larger than a dorm room. The wall facing me had been painted with psychedelic designs. A poster of blacks with guns hanging in a frame with the caption "Revolution in Our Lifetime" printed across it. Posters covered most of the

other walls - Bobby Seale, Eldridge Cleaver and Huey Newton being the most prominent faces. Piles of Black Panther literature and posters were spread around the floor. A record player sat on the floor under the window to my right surrounded by a high pile of albums - Aretha Franklin was on top. To the left was the kitchen where the female voice had come from. The female voice belonged to a woman behind a typewriter.

"That's my wife. She does all the paper work," Larry said and then he laughed as she looked up from her work.

Then I wondered, Where was the guard at the door? Why wasn't anyone looking out of the window? Why were these "threats to the republic" being so nice to an upper middle class white kid?

"You have much trouble from the police?" I asked.

"Only since I spoke at the school. That was when we just started getting our program together, like the free breakfast for kids at the Father Panik Village." He handed me the first of many mimeographed sheets. It announced the "Frances and Peggy Carter Free Breakfast Program for Children" every weekday from 7 to 8:30 a.m. at Father Panik Village. "Frances and Peggy are two of the girls that are part of the Connecticut 14," Larry informed me. "They were all being held in New Haven but the cops split them up." He handed me another sheet calling for a demonstration at the Bridgeport Correctional Center. "We found out that George Edwards, one of the 14, was being held there."

"Yeah they know we're here," he continued laughing. "The phone's bugged and they're always coming around trying to see what we're doing."

The rest of the Panthers, with the exception of Mrs. Townsend, stood or sat around listening and laughing with Larry. The full-time meanness and seriousness that the national magazine portrayed in Panther headquarters was missing. I mentioned the magazine article to them. "It said that many chapters were infiltrated. Do you think you have informers?"

"No, no," Larry said through a laugh. "We know each other

pretty well. We've been hanging around together for a pretty long time. We're all well-tested revolutionaries."

"Don't you believe all that magazine stuff," he continued, reaching for a copy of the "Black Panther," the party's weekly newspaper. "Here let me read you this article." He turned to an editorial written by Big Man, the paper's editor. Big Man wrote that many of the pictures were posed and not really actual headquarter occurrences. Larry added "The thing that the big magazines are doing is making us out to be big, romantic heroes. Man, this is on a movie star thing. 28 Panthers have been killed and a hell of a lot more in jail and they don't think its so romantic." He returned to the article: "The pig press chooses to minimize the essence or the importance of the free breakfast for children program; they choose to minimize the people's rights to self-defense and self-determination." That's the same problem we have. The Bridgeport papers never print anything good about us. The only time the Panthers get into the paper is when there's a bust or a shooting."

The phone rang and a Panther sitting on my right picked it up.

"All Power to the People" was his greeting.

"Do you get many crank calls?" I asked Larry.

The Panther who answered the phone tapped me on the shoulder and put the phone to my ear. The voice on the other end sounded as if he was reading from a prepared text. "I'm not a policeman and I'm curious to know if the people creating the disturbance yesterday at City Hall were white or colored." He kept on talking without waiting for answers or pausing to catch his breath. When he did stop, I handed the phone back to the Panther on my left.

"Excuse me sir, I didn't hear you." The man went through his dialogue again, not letting the Panther get anything more than a "yes" or "no" in. Finally "Thank you for calling, sir," and the Panther hung up.

"Who was that?" inquired Larry.

"Some guy. Never let me get a word in. Didn't have much to say though."

Larry resumed with me. "We've had a lot of trouble with our breakfast program lately. Over last weekend someone busted into the gym where we keep the food and took it all."

I was rather shocked. "Who the hell would do that?"

"We don't know. But also the police came into the community center here and ripped the place apart."

I couldn't handle that at all.

"Yeah. Some cop car got its tires slashed the day before. Cops came in and busted up the kid's center. Its right here in the projects."

"Did anybody get pictures?"

"Not until after they'd left. Some people in the community saw their cars drive up and the place was wrecked after they left."

I later called the Bridgeport Police Department to see

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Panthers...

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what they had to say about this incident. I got a first-class run-around from the desk sergeant to a detective to an investigator to a patrolman to a plainclothesman, all of whom knew nothing. I didn't really expect them to say they did it anyway.)

My mind drifted to the evening last fall when Larry and the Panthers addressed University students on the Panther's 10 point program. The program was drawn up in October of 1966 by Huey Newton, who has been in a California jail for nearly three years without bail on charges of killing a policeman, and Bobby Seale, who is serving four years for contempt of court in the Chicago Conspiracy Trials.

"This program can be applied in any situation," said Black Panther Field Marshall Donald (D.C.) Cox in a recent TV interview. "Just remove the word 'black' and you'll see that it is what any revolutionary group representing any oppressed minority is striving for."

The ten point platform of the Black Panther Party calls for:

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

2. We want full employment for our people.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the CAPITALISTS of our Black Community.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present day society.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of black people.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in a court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny."

"Point 7 is the one we're pushing now," said Larry as he handed me three more mimeographed sheets. One urged signing of a community petition to change the police system. The petition asks that a proposition be placed on the ballot to set up people's police departments. It reads: "Each of these police departments will be divided into districts and each district will elect a council. The council members will live in the neighborhoods they're elected from. They will hire and fire police officers and they will elect the police commissioner. If the councilmen or commissioner start acting bad and if they are not responsible to the needs of the community, the people can kick them out of office."

The other two sheets mentioned specific incidents of alleged brutality used by "Pig Walsh's STORM TROOPER, GESTAPO police."

A little girl wandered in from a bedroom and ran around the living room. "Is that your daughter?" I asked Larry.

"One of them. She's three. The baby is sleeping."

The three-year old shoved two of her fingers into her mouth and ran to her mother typing in the kitchen.

Larry gave me some posters, one of which was extremely

effective. It pictured two helmeted policemen with clubs struggling to hold a king-sized black man whose head was spouting blood from a club wound. The words around it said, "We Need Community Control of Police."

The door bell rang. One of the Panthers opened it. Two teenager girls stood at the door. They talked cheerfully with Mrs. Townsend. Larry asked one, "When are you going back to school?"

"I went back today."

"What happened to her?" I asked Larry.

"They were discussing the Panthers in school. She said, 'I think the Panthers are right on and All Power to the People is a good thing,' so they sent her to the school psychiatrist. Then they made her stay home for a while."

The buzzer from downstairs came again to announce the arrival of a young Panther, maybe 20, with a can of soda and a package of cupcakes.

"Hey man, what you eatin'?"

"I'm gettin' fat for the revolution."

"That's really stupid," kidded the big Panther. "You're gonna die whether you fat or not."

"Right on," called Larry. "A bullet don't know how much you weigh when it goes in."

political party for the people, not for ourselves. We want to change the system."

A few Panthers put on their jackets and started to leave. "We're going out and do some politicking," they announced. In unison they called out "All Power to the People." Those remaining inside answered "Right on" as Panthers traveled down the steps shouting their slogans: "Free Bobby" "Free Huey!" "Seize the time!" "Free Erica!" and others - much in the same fashion that a football team charges out on to the field after the coach has delivered a rousing pep talk. It seemed, though, that the Panthers didn't really need a pep talk. Their cries echoed upward as they descended and finally left the building.

"Things really look good," Larry commented with an eye toward the future. "Used to be that we never did anything during the winter 'cause it was too cold. We'd work into the fall and get something going but the winter would kill it. Now we've been working through the winter and we've got something going into the warm months."

Larry spoke to the young Panther. "I think we'll do class struggle tonight in P.E. (Political education class - a

"28 Panthers have been killed and a hell of a lot more in jail ..."

They all laughed as Larry reached for some booklets by and about Huey Newton. "These are really pretty good. You can get a lot out of them."

I thumbed through one quickly and came across a sentence in boldface. "We don't hate white people, we hate the oppressor; if the oppressor happens to be white we hate him."

I dwelled on that thought for a while. It explained why I was not searched when I came in. It explained why I was allowed there in the first place. It explained why the Panthers were and still are attempting closer ties with other white radical groups, such as the Young Patriots Party and SDS.

"Actually we're a branch of the New Haven Chapter of the Black Panthers and a member of the National Committee to Combat Fascism," commented Larry. He handed me another mimeographed sheet on the NCCF which is sort of a spin-off of the Panthers. They appear to include any group of any individuals "who oppose fascism," not with rhetoric, but with hard work to implement the initial program of the NCCF, that is:

A. Community control (decentralization) of police in your local city or community.

B. Mobilize and rally people to defend and support political prisoners.

C. Mobilize and rally people to attend the second national UFAF workers conference in October or November of this year."

"The whole thing is politics," continues Larry. "You don't have a choice between Republican or Democrat today. It wouldn't have made much difference if Humphrey beat Nixon. The Panthers are a

requirement for all party members.)"

"Yeah I could really go for some class struggle tonight."

Larry seemed impatient to wait for the evening and gave sort of a preview. "The whole history of man has been a class struggle. The people with power always want to keep the power. They use every method they have to keep others oppressed. Our society is controlled by a select few. That's the upper class. They struggle to stay on top. The lower class struggles against both upper class and middle class oppression. The middle class struggles to stay up on the lower class and tries to get into the upper class. Now if you're lower class and you hit the number you get some money and you move out of the projects so you're no longer lower class, but you forget about the lower class you once were. You try to change your talk. You can't talk the same jive to a middle class girl that you talk to a lower class

girl. The whole scene changes."

"No matter how successful we get, we always will stay at the people's level. We're a grassroots organization so we can relate to all the people. Other groups and their so-called leaders, you know, the Black Bourgeoisie, that's our biggest enemy. They refuse to relate to their oppressed brothers and sisters."

The phone rang again. "All Power to the People."

It was one of the girls from the University's breakfast program. She asked if she and a group from the Organization of Black Students could come over and talk about the program with the Panthers. When they arrived, 45 minutes later, most of them were surprised to see me. "Fancy meeting you here," said OBS President Sid Buxton, who I had recently interviewed for the Scribe. Millage Tyson, a fellow dj at WPKN also seemed in a mild state of shock.

The students and Panthers reviewed the situation. Rev. Kenney did not like the name of the program, "Malcolm X Memorial Breakfast Program," so he denied the use of the church. "Simple reason for that," Larry observed. "The only people who go to that church are old people and children. They don't want anything that has any connection with militancy. Kenney figured that if he let the program go through these people wouldn't show up and he wouldn't get any collection money. That place is empty almost every Sunday anyway. It's locked up the rest of the week."

The girls offered to change the name of the program, but as Ronnie Shelton, one of the organizers, told me one night on the radio, "Rev. Kenney said the damage had already been done."

Larry and his wife questioned the group as to why they did not attempt to demonstrate in front of the building that morning. Some interested white students had shown up and helped to bring the 25 children, who had arrived for breakfast only to find closed

doors, into the Townsend home for breakfast. "We were all set to expose you to the community," Larry informed them. "It's a good thing you got in touch with us and showed you still cared."

The group asked the Panthers if they knew a building for their program. Mrs. Townsend suggested the community center, since it can no longer be used for recreation. She offered to keep the food in her apartment.

"I know you got a lot of personal differences among you," Larry told the group, "and if you let it get to you you'll never get anything done. Just try to get yourself together and take out your hostility against the system."

The group soon left. (The next night I got a call on my radio show from Ronnie, who informed that the whole program had been turned over to the Panthers, because it was felt they could handle it better. "Our most important concern," Ronnie told me, "is making sure the children are fed and that's being done.")

The phone rang again. "All power to the people."

This time the caller was a woman from the community whose husband had been picked up for driving with an expired license. Larry gave her the phone numbers of a bondsman and told her to call back later.

The Panthers and I talked for about another 15 minutes, and then I had to leave. I said goodbye and thanked them. They answered with "All Power to the People." I responded with "Right on."

I walked down the filthy steps with more mimeographed sheets than pockets to put them in and more Black Panther literature and posters than I knew what to do with. As I opened that crumbling green door and looked out on the empty courtyard, I had a feeling the door would be replaced and the courtyard would be cleaned up if the people had all the power.

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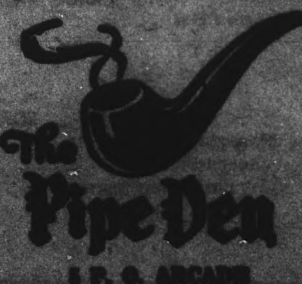
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EARTH DAY, APRIL 22, 1970



David Dellinger

Student Council's Symposium got off to a good start Monday night with David Dellinger's speech. Whether or not you agreed with what Dellinger had to say, his speech was different from the middle-of-the-road presentations that have marked recent special events on this campus.

Dellinger was unique because his viewpoint generated controversy, which is

the lifeblood of any academic community. Other recent speakers on campus such as Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., Arthur Goldberg and Charles Evers, while they have earned our respect, have not generated the controversy Dellinger has.

The same was true of the convocation speech given by Dr. William Shockley earlier this year. Speakers who depart from the mainstream of current are bound

to be more thought-provoking than those who stay close to the middle of the road, no matter what their ideas are.

In February, we said that speakers who stimulate discussion and debate are vital to the preservation of a free university. Dellinger's speech is proof of that, and his appearance was a credit to the initiative of Student Council.

Vietnam Moratorium

Last week the National Vietnam Moratorium Committee announced that it was ending its activities and closing down its offices. The organization that had brought more than 250,000 people to Washington in November to protest the war found that its effectiveness had come to an end.

Protest across the nation generally moved from the symbolic marches and vigils of October and November to confrontation in April. After November the number of participants in the moratorium also dwindled.

On this campus, fewer students turned out to protest the Vietnam war. Those who did were more radical. The scope of the protest was widened to include local struggles

between Black Panthers and police and the grape boycott.

It seems that the anti-war movement is losing the support of the large numbers of students who marched last year. Not that these students have changed their feelings about the war, but they have decided that their earlier protests were ineffective and so did not take to the streets in April.

These developments may mean that the American people in general and college students in particular have come to accept the tragedy of Vietnam as an element of their lives over which they have no control. They may mean that people view the Vietnam war as an atrocity which can be tolerated.

We hope not. The day that an abomination

such as Vietnam becomes tolerable is the day that this country loses its heritage and forgets everything that made it what it is. When this country can forget the tens of thousands of men, women and children who have been killed in a war, the reasons for which are, at best, half-truths and mistakes, then it has forgotten the principles on which it was founded.

There are other issues, to be sure. The war against blacks in the ghettos and the throttling of dissent stand out as problems to be dealt with, but Vietnam remains central to the struggle for freedom throughout the world and must be shown for what it is.

The struggle is too large a part of our lives to be forgotten.

Letters to the Editor

Cooper Mail

TO THE EDITOR:

Anyone interested in making easy money, come down to

Cooper Hall at any time. No mental or physical requirements needed, just a quick hand to make it worth your while.

Cooper Hall, housing 160 girls.



is one of the few dorms without locked mailboxes. The problem, having existed for many years, finally came to the attention of Mr. Rolnick in October, 1969. After seven months of persistent begging, Mr. Rolnick has not come up with a concrete answer. His latest solution has been to install the late Shelton Hall's mailboxes which Mr. Rolnick claims to be unsafe. Mr. Rolnick's other scheme to quiet the girls is to promise to look into the prospect of safer mailboxes in the next school year.

As we all know, stealing mail and packages is a federal offense. It is ironic that a problem has to become so severe before the University will pick up its head and listen. One would think that when a federal offense is involved the University would be responsible enough to react.

Ande-Ellen Abbott
893 737
Chris Steiner
893 735

Violence

TO THE EDITOR:

I am writing this in hopes that at least one person will read it and understand what I am trying to say.

I am human, 20-years old, and have led an alert and perceptive life thus far. I see the "wrongs" within our society, many of them being the same grievances those of the "revolution" see. I also see and have known killing. I see killing as the most senseless,

horrifying and deplorable wrong that exists within our society today.

At the moratorium rally held here last Wednesday night, a group who called themselves "guerrilla theatre" put on a one act play, the moral of which seemed to be... KILL... their solution to the injustice in our society is an easy one, just kill whoever is bothering you.

Last Saturday night, the movie "If" appeared on our campus. At the point in the film where the students resorted to violence as the solution to their problem and began shooting their oppressors, shouts of encouragement came up from the audience. People were actually clapping as another person died.

Too many people have died. If

we are to see a new day, or change what we believe to be unjust, there must not be any more killing. We can reach our goal through love, compassion, understanding and hard, constructive work... working peaceable toward our goal, but never, never resorting to violence. Maybe this way won't get us what we're asking for overnight, because this way we'll be earning it, creating rather than destroying. It may even take a lifetime. But at least this non-violent way, we'll have our lifetimes to give to something worthwhile... rather than end up in a ditch somewhere with a bullet in our chest... surrounded by our young and going up in smoke.

Carol A. Rose

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Earth Day, 1970



BY ART SCHWALD

In the beginning God created Man, which according to all the latest birth control statistics was a big mistake.

And Man said, "Let there be light," and there was light, and Man called this light "fire," and at first it was used to warm him and let him cook his food and protect him from the wild animals. But Man discovered fire could be used to burn down a forest or burn someone else's hut or tree house or a witch at stake or soft coal or oil, which made the air turn dark gray and black. And this made Man start to cough and his eyes to run and his sinuses to hurt. And Man finally said, "God, what are you doing to me?"

And after God made the rivers and lakes and streams and oceans, Man dumped all the refuse from the earth into the waters and it killed the fish and the plants and even the oxygen, and the waters turned muddy and brown and smelled, and no one could drink from them or bathe in them, or even sail in them. And finally Man shook his fist at the heavens and said, "For God's sake, knock it off."

And Man created the wheel, and this was good because Man no longer had to walk through the forests or up and down the mountains or to school. And then Man created the engine which turned the wheels, and Man no longer had to depend on animals to pull him on the roads and paths. And Man called the new creature "automobile," and it changed the face of the earth, for Man was forced to cut down the trees and flowers and pour concrete on the land to accommodate the automobile, and drill into the earth and the sea to fuel it, and sometimes the ocean turned black and the air turned brown, and as the automobile

multiplied there was less space to park it, and it was unable to move any faster than a horse, and Man behind the wheel screamed, "Good God, am I ever going to get home?"

And Man created the plastic bag and the tin and aluminum can and the cellophane wrapper and the paper plate and the disposable bottle, and this was good because Man could then take his automobile and buy his food all in one place and he could save that which was good to eat in the refrigerator and throw away that which had no further use. And pretty soon the earth was covered with plastic bags and aluminum cans and paper plates and disposable bottles, and there was nowhere left to sit down or to walk. And Man shook his head and cried, "Look at all this God-awful litter."

And Man learned to split the atom and then he took what he learned and he put it in a bomb to defend himself from other men, and he set off the bomb to see if it would work, and it did. And Man was very pleased with himself because he was safe from other men and this was good. But other men learned to split the atom, too, and they put it in their bombs and so Man had to make bigger bombs, and the other men had to make bigger bombs, and the explosions put radioactive material in the air which got into Man's food and water and made that which was nourishing inedible and that which would quench thirst undrinkable. And again Man became very frightened and said, "God help us all."

But by this time God had had it and He sent down word to His loyal servant, Ralph Nader: "Now, Ralph, the first thing I want you to do is build an ark and then..."

RHA Elections (?)

There is a Residence Hall Association (RHA) election this semester, contrary to popular beliefs. Running for women's vice-president: Carol Savel, sophomore sociology major from Maplewood, N.J., and Cris Stoklosa, junior sociology major from Pittsfield, Mass.

Qualifications for Miss Savel include RHA recording secretary, chairman of the Open House Committee, chairman of RHA Spring Weekend, Environmental Planning Committee, judicial revision committee, and member of the Freshman Kit Committee. She is also the originator of the Big Brother program, a program initiated to have men serve as summer correspondents to incoming freshmen-coeds.

Her intentions for next year are as follows:

1. To help the women's residence halls obtain a 24-hour Open House policy this semester.
2. To get an acceptance of a meal plan that will include transferable food tickets and the option of having a caterer come in to supply food in the Dining Hall.
3. To have the "policeman" function of the R.A. taken away and, rather than having a paid R.A., dorm students would have a senior advisor whose sole function would be to advise.
4. To have floor quotas for rooms by class and to abolish Greek affiliation.
5. To have the residence halls renovated so that its physical conditions and atmosphere are enjoyable to live in.
6. To have bell duty abolished without adding a strain on the students.
7. To have no additional fees for the no-curfew keys.
8. To work closer with Jerry Rolnick and the services of housing in the improvements in the halls, such as having hair dryers put on each floor in the women's dorms.
9. To revise the almost non-functioning residence hall judicial system.
10. To organize a functional RHA Committee system.
11. To have a residence hall council representative at all Residence Hall staff (R.A.) meetings.

Miss Stoklosa has been floor president of the third floor of Cooper Hall for three years and is currently the dorm president and representative to RHC. Besides serving on the R.A. Evaluation

committee, she is an activist in the Open House reform committee. She has been in the process of organizing a demonstration to back up her convictions regarding the new Open House policy to be placed before Student Personnel for their approval. The policy would call for the option of having a 23-hour open house in the girls' dorms for the weekends only. This would become the policy of the University as of Spring Weekend and continue for the rest of the semester. Miss Stoklosa's plan of action is to invite students to support such a proposal in the hopes that it will be approved by Student Personnel. In the event that it does not meet with the stamp of approval from Dean Wolff's office, she and several other members of RHA will march to his office to show that support for the proposal is strongly the majority opinion of both the men and women on campus.

Her platform includes the following measures:

1. A 23-hour Open House policy in the women's dorms, similar to the plan already in operation in the men's residence halls.
2. A freer liquor policy allowing liquor within the confines of the dorms, such as the policy accepted at Fairfield University.
3. New dining hall changes permitting a caterer to serve food in the Marina Dining Hall and alternate meal plans that would allow the students to choose the number, the days, and the meals that they wish to have.
4. An abolition of the present R.A. system whereby competent advisors would be placed on each floor for consultation and advising, but not for making their own rules, interpreting them and judging people whom they think are violators of the rules and sentencing them.
5. To change the present quota systems on the floors in the residence halls so that grade and or Greek membership has no influence as to what floor students are on.
6. For the new dorm she is advocating an extremely liberal policy, an apartment-like atmosphere whereby students would not be subject to the normal rulings that are directed to the residents of the RHA system.
7. The abolition of bell duty in all of the dorms by having the administration provide for scholarships to cover the hours and work done in the bell duty office.

Campus Calendar

TODAY

The Organization of Black Students will sponsor a panel and film on "The Role of the Black Man in Vietnam" at 7:30 p.m. in the Student Center.

The University Concert Choir will present a concert at the Kline Memorial at 8 p.m.

The Chorus Guild will sponsor a double feature, "King Kong" and "Frankie", at 8 p.m. in CN 100. Admission is 75 cents.

FRIDAY

The International Activities Committee will be host to Dr. Maurice Barakat, vice president of Economic and World Affairs and special consultant on international matters, at a general meeting and discussion period from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the Faculty Lounge of the Student Center.

The Student Center Board of Directors will present Judy Collins in concert at the Kline Memorial at 8 p.m.

SATURDAY

The annual Friendship Awards Dinner, sponsored by the International Relations Club, will take place at 6:30 p.m. in the Social Room of the Student Center.

A coffee house featuring Steve Stern will be sponsored by the Student Center Board of Directors in the Student Center cafeteria at 8 p.m. Admission is free.

"King Kong" and "Frankie", sponsored by the Chorus Guild, will be shown at 8 p.m. in Dean 100. Admission is 75 cents.

SUNDAY

The first Opera Workshop performance will be given at the Music Hall rehearsal room (H104) at 2 p.m. Admission is free.

ECC and RHA will sponsor the Chambers Brothers and comedian David Frye at 8 p.m. in the gym.

GENERAL

Paintings by Paul Cézanne and sculptures by John Marshall are on display in the Carlson Library gallery until April 23.

Applications for financial aid for 1970-71 are available to the financial aid office, 3rd floor, Hamilton Hall. Students currently on any form of aid are prohibited that renewals are not automatic. Applications must be filed before May 1.

Spring Weekend...

(Continued from Page 1)

illustrates the group's blend of jazz, folk and rock and also represents Baron's talents as a songwriter.

The intensity of Baron's compositions is also a characteristic of his performance. His style reflects his sensitivity and perceptiveness as a songwriter. Throughout his performance, listeners can hear the influences of folk, rock, jazz and sophisticated popular music that have shaped Baron's style.

This year Spring Weekend will close with a flourish Sunday night with a concert in the gym featuring the rocking Chambers Brothers and impressionist David Frye, sponsored by the Entertainment Coordinating Committee.

The Chambers Brothers - George, Willie, Lester and Joe, and Brian Keenan - have been presenting their special mixture of rock-gospel - blues before overflow crowds in the top rock auditoriums and on college campuses throughout the country for the past six or seven years.

The Mississippi-born boys sang spirituals in church groups during their formative years in the South. It was during these early years that the boys first became interested in the instruments each now plays.

George Chambers, who plays bass, is the eldest of the four singing brothers (in addition to the four boys in the group, there are three older non-professional Chambers brothers and one Chambers sister). Willie and Joe Chambers on guitar and Lester Chambers on harmonica, along with Keenan on drums, comprise the rest of the group.

The boys had no plans to turn professional until their family moved to Los Angeles about ten years ago. In 1961, George, Lester, Willie and Joe all quit their jobs and began singing spirituals again, this time in coffee houses and small clubs.

When popular music began to assimilate folk, gospel and blues influences, the boys, following the movement, picked up electric instruments and started making the music which has since become familiar all over the country as the solid, explosive sound of the Chambers Brothers.

When the boys realized they would be too busy playing their individual instruments to do hand claps, they knew they needed a drummer. It was in New York the brothers met Keenan, who was born in Manhattan but lived most of his life in England and Ireland.

The Chambers Brothers had three obscure albums released on the Vant label a few years back, but didn't attract much of an audience outside the Los Angeles area until they signed with Columbia Records. Their first album for Columbia, "The Time Has Come," landed the boys a gold record. Their second album, "A New Time - A New Day," continued to spread the brothers' gospel throughout the country. Their latest album, entitled "Love, Peace and Happiness," has been climbing steadily on the record charts for the past few months.

In addition to performing their own material, the brothers repertoire contains anything from soulful standards like "In the Midnight Hour" and "People Get Ready" to Burt Bacharach and Hal David's popular "What the World Needs Now is Love" and Robin and Barry Gibb's tender "To Love Somebody."

The name David Frye has become practically synonymous with contemporary political caricature in this country. On the TV shows of such personalities as Ed Sullivan, Johnny Carson, Merv Griffin and The Smothers Brothers, Frye has delivered impressions of Richard Nixon with such realism that rumor has it a few people have gotten the issue confused and congratulated President Nixon on his fine David Frye impersonation.

The Chief Executive, as portrayed by Frye, is a desperate individual who must constantly reassure himself that he is actually in the White House and not just because Lyndon Johnson invited him: "I am the President," he assures himself, "and make no mistake about that!" The thing is, no one remembers whether or not Richard Nixon actually ever uttered those words. It will be a tribute to Frye's talent if Nixon is forever associated with saying "And let me make one thing perfectly clear" although he may never have said it.

Frye has been doing impersonations since high school where he parroted James Cagney for friends. He has become one of the most sought-after comedians in the nation, with assured popularity until 1972, at which time he will campaign for re-election.

In addition to his mirror-image of Nixon, Frye proves his versatility by doing other notorious personages, such as Lyndon Baines Johnson ("I come here as a simple barefoot boy from Texas who has become your king"), Hubert Humphrey ("I'm proud as punch to be running for the presidency. Under Lyndon Johnson I ran for other things - coffee, sandwiches and cigarettes."), William F. Buckley ("Mayor Daley is the kind of guy I'd be proud to call Daddy."), George Wallace ("I'm sick and tired of liars and rioters. Last week they burned down mah library in Alabama - both books, one I ain't even colored yet."), David Sanborn, Nelson Rockefeller, and others.



CRIS STOKLOSA



CAROL SAVEL



Judy Collins



Steve Baron



Chambers Brothers



David Frye

ECC, BOD and RHA present

Spring Weekend 1970

Love Thursday, April 23rd

Friday, April 24th

JUDY COLLINS, in concert, 9 p.m., Klein

Memorial Auditorium

Tickets \$4 and \$3.

Crowning of Spring Queen during intermission.

Saturday, April 25th

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**Free Coffee House with Steve Baron, Pipe
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Free Refreshments.**

CASINO ROYALE, Student Center.

Sunday, April 26th

**THE CHAMBER BROTHERS,
in concert and**

**DAVID FRYE at the Harvey Hubbell Gymnasium,
8 p.m. Tickets \$3. Extra Added Attraction:
An Exotic Dancer from the Bronx.**

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Dellinger...

(Continued from Page 1)

They were sitting in the front row and Charlie Gary, Bobby's lawyer and the Black Panther lawyer, passed a note to David Hilliard, a note which he had received a little earlier from Bobby Seale. And immediately, they were surrounded by marshalls and state policemen who tried to grab the paper and who hassled David and Emory a bit."

"And then, without any trial, they were hand-cuffed, taken two or three steps forward in front of the judge who asked them their names and places of residence and then sentenced each to six months in jail."

He went on to mention the contempt of court charges that had been placed upon himself and Seale at the trial in Chicago, and admitted he was rather disturbed by the fact that he received 2 1/2 years for 32 contempt charges whereas Bobby received a total of 4 years for only half as many contempt charges.

"It is interesting that even a judge who hated the rest of us as much as he did, because he felt his authority and his way of life were being challenged, couldn't bring it upon himself to give me as much time as he gave Bobby, and I think that this is an indication of unconscious racism that pervades our society."

"One of the reasons that I'm out on bail is because there was a lot of publicity in our case; although even the newspaper accounts that turned people against the judge were, I think, in some cases, distortions, nonetheless we got a degree of publicity and a degree of public sympathy that meant that when we went to jail on contempt and when the judge denied us bail, there were protests and actions in many cities of the country."

Once Dellinger had elaborated to the students on their responsibility to speak up in New Haven on May 1, he went back to explain the political aspects of his own trial and the six others of the Chicago 7. He pointed out that the two men who had selected Haynesworth and Carswell as Supreme Court appointees were the same two who had decided to proceed to prosecute the case of the Chicago 7 - these men were Nixon and Mitchell, the Attorney-General.

Refraining from placing complete blame on Judge Hoffman, Daley, or any of the others as single individuals, he said, "It was always our contention that behind Richard Daley and behind the police riot was the policy and the decisions made by the Democratic administration, by Hubert

Humphrey, by Lyndon Johnson, by the Democratic National Committee."

"It was not so much a case of the police running amuck, though this was the case much of the time, but part of a conscious decision by the Johnson administration that it would not allow peaceful dissent, peaceful public protest at the time of the Democratic convention."

"We're confronted with a national problem, a national policy which has received the backing of two administrations ... not doing it because they're bad men; doing it because that's the only way that they can continue the war."

He told about how it was impossible for them to get relevant information introduced as evidence and of the reluctance of the court to grant a postponement, on grounds which appeared to be entirely political. He mentioned that when Bobby's lawyer, Charles Gary, had finished with the acquittal verdict at the trial of the Oakland 7, a trial very similar to the one in Chicago, he asked for a postponement of the trial because he had to enter a hospital for surgery. His petition for a six-week postponement was overruled without any explanation, and Bobby went to trial without a lawyer.

Dellinger pointed out that this was only a part of a "two-part fall program of the administration," a program that he called "the carrot and the stick" - though these are homey terms.

He went on to explain that the carrot he referred to included the token withdrawals from Vietnam and the "myth" of Vietnamization of the war which he explained as impossible. The purpose of the "carrot" was simply to undermine the anti-war feelings on the part of much of the public and to draw attention away from the facts of the war. The stick, he explained, was the attempts to punish a cross-section of the anti-war movement by putting them in prison for up to ten years or more as a lesson to the public in general, to prove that the government was not going to back down.

"Nixon and Mitchell knew the explosions that were going to happen last fall on October 15 and in the Moratorium and New Mobilization of November 15." He explained that they knew of Moratorium activities and were determined to draw attention away from these. They "couldn't wait," he said, for the trial to take place.

But he repeated he does not regard any of these men as individual villains, only as part of a policy that was determined to continue the war.

Then he went back to explaining the harsh

technicalities imposed upon their efforts at the trial. He recounted that when the jury was being selected, they were denied the right to question potential jury members, a right which is "perfectly legal and in common practice." They were permitted to submit their questions to Judge Hoffman, who "might" ask them, but, when the proceedings were finished, he had asked only two of their 87 questions.

At one point in the questioning, the people under question were asked if they knew or had any connection with the members of the Seven and finally, if they had any connection with members of the court.

One black man rose and replied that his wife had worked for Thomas Foran, the prosecuting attorney, for a period of five years.

At this point, Dellinger said, Judge Hoffman leaned forward and, without hesitation, asked: "As a domestic?" Following this, Foran attempted to save Hoffman from swallowing his foot by remarking, "She was a legal secretary, and a very good one."

But again, Dellinger declined from placing all the blame on Hoffman, displaying a certain sense of humility and understanding that underlined his ideas about peace, and explained that Hoffman had grown up in a society where, if most black women were to work to help support their families, they had to work as domestics.

Then, he went on to explain the treatment that was given Bobby Seale at the trial. Seale was bound and gagged, his hands hand-cuffed to the sides of the chair, his legs chained to the legs of the chair. On the first day that he was bound, Dellinger said that Seale "disturbed" the court by rattling his chains. The next day, he came back, still hand-cuffed, but his legs bound by

silent strips of leather.

At every attempt they made to obtain some sort of voice at the trial, Dellinger recounted that the officials told them that they were restricting them because "we're doing it to protect your rights."

Then, Dellinger said that when Bobby had a chance to be freed from his bonds, he refused to promise the court that he would be a "good boy." Consequently, each day, as he moaned through his gag, the bonds were tightened even more to restrict him.

"Sometimes," said Dellinger, "the gags were so tight that blood was running from his mouth." Other times, he was in a semi-conscious state from the restricted flow of blood.

"At one point, as he was losing consciousness, he wrote a note saying that his blood was cut

off." According to Dellinger, Bobby moved around, trying to get the blood flowing in his arm, and when he did this, marshalls gathered around him and a melee ensued."

During the first days of the trial, Bobby attempted to defend himself by cross-examining the witnesses, said Dellinger, but he was bound after this.

In conclusion, Dellinger mentioned several lessons that were learned from the trial.

Lesson 1: that you have to be aggressive in making the revolution wherever you are.

Lesson 2: that it is important to stress unity and diversity, to "state your point but do it as brothers."

Lesson 3: that violence is detrimental to the anti-war cause and that efforts should be aimed at gaining the support of the people.

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THE SCRIBE SPORTS

8 - The Scribe - APRIL 23, 1970

Alzado off to Penn Relays
April 24, 25

Knights Stand 1-4-1; St. Peter's Sat.

The Purple Knights baseball team got a day off on Monday when their double-header with Sacred Heart was rained out. The two games will be made up in another two games set on May 14. The knights take on St. Peter's College on Saturday at Seaside Park at 1 p.m.

Although the Knights record is

now 1-4-1, it could easily have been 5-1 with a few breaks. Against American International College, the Knights were down 6-4 in the seventh inning; they had one out and two runners on when the next batter hit a shot that looked like it would have driven in both runs with Ron DeFeo coming up next. The line

drive was caught by the first baseman who doubled up the runner at first.

Against Springfield last Wednesday, the Knights lost in extra innings, 5-2, as the pitchers could not find the plate in the tenth, when three runs crossed the plate. Quinnipiac shut off an eighth inning Knight rally to win that ball game by one run. The Knights had the bases loaded with only one out, but they couldn't push the equalizer home.

On Friday against Long Island University, the Knights had the ball game won in the eleventh inning, but the umpire took it away from them. The Knights had two out in the inning when John Santorella hit a grounder to the shortstop who threw to first. The first baseman forgot to touch the base, however, and Santorella was safe. Larry Carino then hit a grounder to the second baseman who bobbled it for an error. Then, DeFeo hit a shot to the leftfielder who threw too late to get the flying Santorella. The home plate umpire called him out for failing to touch third base. It appeared to everyone at the game that the

home plate umpire was at home plate making the call should the play be close. The base umpire was over near third and when LIU appealed the play, he called Santorella safe. The two umpires then met and the home umpire, being in charge, made his decision stand up. The Knights had to settle for a tie.

The item that has hurt the Knights the most has been the pitching. The pitchers have given up a total of 49 walks in six games while the pitchers have struck out only 25 opposing batters. This has put an added pressure on the Knights defense and they have performed tremendously. Against Springfield they turned over three double-plays in the first five innings. They have committed only six errors so far this season, so all that has to happen now is to get better performances out of the pitchers such as the eight innings that Jim Kelly pitched against LIU. He scattered seven hits not allowing more than one hit in any inning and, more important, he walked only two men until he tired in the ninth.

The team offense has been adequate with the Knights

averaging four runs per game. Ron DeFeo has been the most potent offensive threat, hitting at a .429 clip with four doubles, three runs batted in, and five runs scored. Larry Carino started off hot but has run into an 11 slump the last two games and his average has fallen off to .214. Co-captain Rick Buonpane is the second leading hitter with a .286 average.

Roger Pinches is next with .236, followed by Terry Spraker who is hitting at a .222 clip. The rest of the Knights have not been hitting for average but they have been hitting the ball with regularity. A case in point is Craig Scalzo who has continued to hit the ball but has collected only three hits.

Ron DeFeo, the sophomore sensation at third base for the Knights, has been hitting the ball tremendously for the team. He goes up to the plate swinging and has yet to reach on a base on balls.

If the runs continue to come for the Knights and if the pitching gets better, the Knights will have a much more successful season the rest of the way.

Knight Linksmen Bow To Fairfield, CCSC

Par is the figure you're supposed to make if you're a good golfer; unfortunately, though, few attain it. The professionals manage to find it easily while others have their problems just staying near it. The Purple Knight gold team, which has been having enough troubles, only added to its woes by running into a Central Connecticut team that played like par was going out of style.

With its first six players shooting in the 70's they easily defeated the Knights 6-1. Fairfield, another team that finds itself playing near par as three of its members also broke 80, beat the Bridgeport linksmen, completing the triangular affair, 5-2.

Only Ken Brown was able to stem the tide for the Knights as he beat both his opponents. Brown's score over 18 holes was 83, eleven strokes over par. Brown defeated Vin Serella (CC) two and one, and Jim Vanvalkenberg (F) five and four. Freshman Steve Goldberg got the Knights other point from Fairfield by beating Charles Cooney. Goldberg also shot an 83.

Eleven over par may not be bad, but against Central it couldn't quite do. Brian Connelly led the stampede by Central as he carded an even par 72 to lead teammates Pete Gill (75), John Nowobilski (77), Greg Hagen (78), Paul Ryiz (75) and Don Garzewski (78). The seventh member of the team, Serella, probably had to walk home after his poor 88, which ruined the other members efforts. Without including the latter score, the

team averaged 74.1 per man. Even though the match was played on Central's home course, the Indian Hills C.C. in Newington, it was still some fine shooting.

Fairfield didn't lack for its share of par shooters either, as Jim Andrews (77), Bill Frese (79) and Joe Magdalenski (79) all broke the 90 mark for the Stags.

The victims of this assault on par, the Knights shot respectable rounds between 82 and 86 but it hardly mattered. Skip Chapman had the best round for the team with an 82 but he fell victim to Gill, five and four, and Andrews four and three. Jim Zeiner had an 85, which didn't quite stand up to Connelly who beat him eight and seven and Frese who won five and four.

Veteran Phil Van Riper (86) and good-looking newcomer Brian Leahy (83) were also rather easily handled by their opponents. Van Riper lost to Hagin five and four, and Dave Baby (F) four and three, while Leahy lost to Ryiz seven and six and Magdalenski three and two.

Maybe the Knights Dave Nyden had the best idea. Nyden ran up against Nowobilski, losing six and five, and Dave DiLeo (F), who won seven and six, he decided to forget about the frustrating day by losing his scorecard.

The others kept theirs and, with them, the rather low scores. Having to look to another area to improve on their 1-7 record, the team will have a week off before its next match on Monday. This match will be against Iona College at a course in Westchester.

Alzado Wins Award Off to Penn Relays

In his second track meet of the year, Bill Alzado won his fourth, fifth, and sixth events, helping the Purple Knights to their first win of the season over Marist College. Last weekend Alzado went to Randall's Island in New York and competed in the Queens - Iona Relays, placing fourth in the triple jump with a leap of 45' 9", just three inches off of the school record of 46'. He set that record against Marist. This weekend he will go to Philadelphia to compete in the Penn Relays.

To go with his 32 total points that he has accumulated for the track team, he has earned his second all-around state week nomination.

The Woodmere, N.Y.,

sophomore is the mainstay of the track team and, against Montclair State and City College of New York, he accounted for half of the teams total points.

Against Marist he won the long jump with a leap of 21' 7 1/2", the pole vault at 11' 0", and of course the triple jump. In the Queens - Iona Relays he was competing with some of the best on the East Coast. This Saturday he again will be up against stiff competition in the prestigious Penn Relays.

An engineering major, Alzado has set the freshman records in the events he has competed in and already he has broken the triple jump record twice.

OSR, Vince's Packers Take Intramural Bowling Crown

OSR in the fraternity section, and Vince's Packers in the independent section, have come out on top in the bowling intramurals. The action which just finished last week saw OSR defeat KBR in a playoff after they had both finished deadlocked in first place with identical 6-1 records.

The Packers finished with a 5-1 record, just one game ahead of Jacks, 4-2, the second place team.

Final Standings: Fraternity - 1. OSR 7-1. 2. KBR 6-2. 3. tie PLP and SAM 5-2. 5. AGP 3-4. 6. PSK 2-5. 7. TKE 1-6. 8. SPA 0-7.

Independents - 1. Vince's Packers 5-1. 2. Jacks 4-2. 3. North Hall Stars 3-3. 4. Trumbull 1st West 0-6.

The schedules for the mens' swimming and softball intramurals have been released and set up, starting today, with the softball intramurals.

The softball intramurals were put off from Monday and Tuesday because of Passover, but all A round games in the fraternity section begin today. B round games between independents are scheduled to begin Monday April 27. All games will be held at Barnum Field starting at 3:00 P.M.

Round C games, concluding the first round, will be held on Tuesday, April 28, provided there is no rain. If it does rain, Tuesday will be used as a makeup date. No games will be played on Wednesday and if everything goes off on schedule,

the second round will start Thursday April 30.

A men's intramural swim meet will be held this Saturday, starting at 8:00 p.m. at the YWCA pool on Golden Hill Street in Bridgeport. All entries must be in by today. Events will be held in the freestyle, backstroke, individual medley, butterfly and four man freestyle relay. A co-ed freestyle relay (2 men and 2 women) is also listed.

Any group that wishes to participate must use at least four contestants, with no more than two events to each contestant, in addition to the co-ed relay.

Information and entry blanks may be obtained in the gymnasium.

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